

# THE WAR—ITS CHARACTER, PLANS, AND PROGRESS.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER.

The Government has certainly committed two awkward blunders since the commencement of the war with Mexico. It will be remembered that soon after the difficulty occurred, Gen. Gaines called out a large body of troops, under a belief that a powerful demonstration was immediately necessary, and a conviction that such a policy, if promptly pursued, and with the utmost vigor, would lead to the speedy termination of the war. He was denounced for this course by the Government; his men were, many of them, summarily dismissed, and others stopped in their progress to the seat of war, while the General himself was court-martialed, tried, and very properly acquitted. In brief, his views were regarded as altogether erroneous under the circumstances. And yet, judging from present appearances, the men who were dismissed are now greatly needed as reinforcements to Gen. Taylor, and orders, it is probable, have ere this been issued for more troops.

The other blunder was the admission into Vera Cruz of Santa Anna and Almonte. These distinguished Mexicans were, at the last accounts, making a powerful effort to re-animate the Republic, and to raise a new army of 30,000 men to march against the United States forces in Mexico. Indeed, before the entrance of Santa Anna, the Mexicans themselves were divided into factions, and evidently tumbling to pieces. But, since his return, Yucatan has renewed her allegiance, and Santa Anna has become the head and front of the war party.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* states that it has private letters from Havana, which show that Santa Anna brought with him, in the steamer Arab, to Vera Cruz, twenty Spanish officers of distinguished ability; among the number Narciso Lopez, who has acted a distinguished part in the civil war of Old Spain. From other accounts we learn that these officers, under Santa Anna, are to have commands in the attempt to expel our columns of invasion. One of them, it is added, is a very able cavalry officer, who says that with a corps of 5,000 to oppose us, we can never reach the capital. Others are good artillerymen, who will hunt down us in the passes to Saltillo, and at Saltillo or San Luis Potosi.

What infiltration could have beset Mr. Polk that he should have let in upon us, by a free pass at Vera Cruz, these elements of destruction? How many lives he has thus to answer for!

Fortunate is it, however, that Santa Anna did not succeed in duping Mr. Polk out of the \$2,000,000 as well as in this matter. But for "Wilmo's proviso" we should have lost our money as well as our wits.

FROM THE NEW JERSEY FREEDOMAN.

This most unnecessary and unjust war with Mexico, when is it to terminate? Where is it to lead us? At what point shall we stop? What are to be the consequences of it? These are all startling questions, that should be discussed and understood. It is certain that it is to be a more serious affair than was at first counted upon—if, indeed, there were any calculations on the subject. It will roll up a mighty national debt. It will beget—it has begetten already—a most unfriendly and unchristian national temper. It is a war of conquest—a war of aggrandizement—a war of plunder—a war of power and bravado against weakness and imbecility. It is also a war of assumptions and usurpations of the most alarming character. One territory after another is overrun; our Generals become their *Governors*; and the whole are, with a flourish of the pen, declared to be annexed to and the permanent possessions of the United States! No act of Congress is sought for authority; no constitutional provision is cited to sustain it, but by the mere will and order of the President or Commander-in-chief of the United States, all these fearful strides are made to an entire revolution in the physical, political, and moral condition of the country! Can such things pass over us almost without a comment—without any special wonder—without a popular movement to indicate the extreme danger to which we are verging? Is it this the progressive *Democracy* of the day? Is it for this that our fathers toiled and bled? Would the patriots that achieved our freedom and independence, and those still more devoted ones that fought to cement and secure them under the solemn covenants and guarantees of a constitutional compact, have settled down thus supinely and submissively under the overshadowing and crushing power of Executive dictation and usurpation? Would they have looked on in sullen apathy, or with cowardly fear, and permitted one after another of the pillars of their fair fabric to be broken down, without one effort to arrest the destruction and avert the desolation? Where are we? What are we?

FROM THE CINCINNATI CHRONICLE.

THE WAR AND THE ARMY.—There are certain facts connected with the movements of the Government and the army of which we must remind our readers, in order to keep them advised of the true state of things.

It is now notorious that till within two or three weeks Mr. Polk's administration lived in constant hopes of making a treaty with Santa Anna, whose supremacy in Mexico was considered certain. For this purpose a regular *interview* was carried on with that chieftain. Messengers passed to and from between the Napoleon of Mexico and the President of the United States. At a time when the two nations were at swords' points, the Mexican chief, Santa Anna, was allowed to pass quietly, peacefully, and lovingly through the American fleet, and land in Mexico, to take command of her forces! While this intrigue was going on, Gen. Taylor was beyond doubt advised by the Government of what the President expected, and he was, of course, not at all hurried in his movements.

In the mean while, about three weeks since, the President became fully aware that his intrigue with Santa Anna had failed of the expected results. He accordingly started up, in great surprise—an internal exclamation, "Perfidious Mexicans! War! War!" The result of this determination of Mr. Polk and his advisers was orders to Gen. Taylor to hasten his operations, and march boldly forward.

But about the time this change was made at Washington the army had reached Monterey, and the bloody battle there was fought and won. The commander, Gen. Taylor, knew nothing of this change, and of course thought that the armistice he had made was the best step towards peace. While his messenger was carrying the news of the battle of Monterey to Washington, the President's messenger was carrying him fresh orders to advance into Mexico, and hasten active operations. These messengers probably crossed one another.

In the mean while the *Union* continues to say that the war is to be carried on more actively, and the advance into Mexico continued. If this be the case, the volunteers not yet called into service must be ordered to Mexico, and a very much larger supply of subsistence provided.

As to the *ARMISTICE*, its terms cannot be violated with honor. The words are, no advance shall be made within "eight weeks or until the orders or instructions" of the respective Governments are received. Now, this does not refer to the orders *then on the way to Taylor*, but to those he had received from the President after the latter had received his despatches. Five or six weeks must therefore elapse, after the battle of Monterey, before any advance could be made by the army.

This is the present state of things.

In order to give the reader a clear idea of the chief danger to the American army, and the main obstruction in the way of their march to Mexico by their present route, we copy the following extract from the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle, whose editor (Mr. Mansfield) was formerly, if we mistake not, an officer of the United States army:

"We assume that Gen. Taylor is at Monterey. If there has been a battle we have no doubt he has been victorious. We have none of the doubts which appear to be felt in some quarters about the dangers and difficulties of the army. The army is able to take care of itself, so far as battles are concerned. That is the difficulty. The difficulty is the length of the line of operations, and every step into that difficulty. The reader who has never thought of military matters will easily perceive the truth of these facts:

"1. An army must be supplied with provisions from its rear. In the present instance there is no prospect of getting provisions from the Mexicans. The country through which Gen. Taylor is to move is thinly populated and poor. The supplies of the army must be derived from New Orleans. The line of supply is, therefore, an immense one.

"2. A train of baggage wagons may be cut off by a very small party of men. A guerrilla warfare adopted by the Mexicans would be the most effectual one.

"3. It follows from this that Gen. Taylor cannot safely leave any part of his line of supply beyond the Rio Grande uncovered. It is not a case in which a Spartan band is simply to cut their way through an enemy's line. It is a case in which a large part of the army must be continually engaged in getting supplies and defending them. Every post and every town Gen. Taylor conquers, then, must be defended by troops left behind. At every step he advances, then, his army is diminished and the difficulties of supplies increased.

"With this general view of the case, let us see what sort of a journey, in distance and country, lies before Gen. Taylor. From Saltillo, south, to Mexico, there is a road, and it is the only continuous road passing in that direction. The distances on that road are as follows:

Monterey to Saltillo	185 miles.
Saltillo to Toluca	181 do
Toluca to Aguascalientes	124 do
Aguascalientes to Leon	55 do
Leon to Villa de Leon	84 do
Villa de Leon to Guanajuato	42 do
Guanajuato to Salamanca	25 do
Salamanca to San Juan del Rio	83 do
San Juan del Rio to Tula	45 do
Tula to Mexico	50 do
Monterey to Mexico	724 do

"If nothing but distance were in the way, that alone presents almost an insuperable difficulty to the army; but there are other great difficulties in the way, which it is hard to overcome with an army which left Camargo with only thirty days' supply of provisions.

"In the first place, from Monterey to Saltillo is a very difficult road, filled with difficulties. We will suppose that it has been overcome. Then comes the greatest difficulty. The next step is one hundred and eighty miles through a country which is described as an *arid plain*, almost without water, and equally without inhabitants. On this point we may add, what seems not to be entirely overlooked, that since the Mexican people are south of San Luis de Potosi and Toluca. This being the case, very little, we may say nothing, is gained by any conquest short of the city of Guanajuato."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 19, 1846.

I have thought it worth while to give you the views of a politician of some little Pennsylvania experience on the late result in this State. Its importance in every relation can scarcely be exaggerated. For fifty years have the affairs of Pennsylvania been in the hands of the Democratic party, in some one of its guises. The occasional ascendancy of an opposition has been so obviously accidental that no consideration is due to it. When Mr. HENRY in 1820 and Mr. RYAN in 1835 were elected, it was owing to open and for the time immediate action in the Democratic ranks, and in each case the power, thus accidentally attained, was used, as such power is apt to be, in no very prudent tenure. The late Locofoco catastrophe has little resemblance to these reverses. It is a defeat of a dominant party by a movement of the mass of the people, brought about too by no spurious political agitation, for it will be remembered (and the lesson is profitable for the future) that not a meeting has been held except locally for organization, not a speech made, not a pageant attempted. Either something or nothing, in the way of party movement, has been done. If the former, it shows the superiority of silent and business-like organization; if the latter, it proves that there is an acute sensitiveness in the public mind to its own interests that needs no stimulus.

No one can study the returns, either in the aggregate or in detail, without feeling and conceding that the tariff question has been the main cause of this revolution. The greatest changes have been in the iron and coal counties—Schuylkill, Luzerne, Columbia, and Perry may be taken as illustrations. No other cause can there be assigned. The farmer may have found his double consolation in the high price of grain and the reduction of wages, but the Democratic laboring man had comfort in neither, and has shown by his vote that he looked directly to the true cause. The agricultural Whig county of Chester has done less than the mining Democratic county of Columbia. It would seem, too, from this rebellion in the mining region, that far greater solicitude and alarm exists there than in other manufacturing districts. There are counties where cotton and woolen factories abound, in which no such significant result can be traced. Washington, for instance, the special wool county of the State, has, it is said, returned a Democratic member of Assembly. Schuylkill county, which gave Mr. POLK many hundreds majority, has returned a Whig. It may therefore be safely assumed to be eminently a Pennsylvania movement in defence of its own peculiar interests.

The re-election of Mr. WILMOT proves nothing. His district is less Pennsylvania than any in the State. Besides, it is well known that it is deeply infected with the rankest abolitionism, and Mr. Wilmot's anti-slavery movement in Congress no doubt had a neutralizing effect among his people. It is to be hoped that his election, and that of Mr. CHARLES BROWN in the third district, may encourage a delusion now prevalent with some of the leaders, that it is better policy for them to openly avow free trade opinions than to hedge round and pretend to be tariff men. It is to be hoped this notion may spread. The blow in Pennsylvania will fall with most severity on the Vice President, who no doubt feels it deeply. It is to him absolute demotion. If the nomination were made to-morrow, Pennsylvania Democracy would not consent to his being even Vice President. ARISTA, at Pala Alto, was not in a worse plight, unless in this, that Mr. Dallas cannot run, but must stand and hear the groans of the wounded and see the bodies of the slain, his own friends and fellow-soldiers, all round him. Perhaps no public man at any one moment was the object of more complaint from his friends than Mr. Dallas is at this moment. If Mr. BUCHANAN ever has had cause to envy his rival's apparent luck, he has his consolation now. Their graves are near together. One had courage to do wrong, and the other had not courage to do right, and the penalty has been the same. If Mr. Buchanan had been bold enough on the conception of the bill of 1846 to leave the Cabinet, or been fortunate enough to have retired on the bench, he might now have been the leader of the Tariff Democracy. But, as it is, stronger hands and stouter hearts must march that host.

The Whigs have, it seems, both branches of the Legislature, and are therefore responsible, gravely so, to the party and to the people for what they do and leave undone. Their duty is the cautious and moderate exercise of power, and strict abstention from extreme measures of any description—strict economy, and, as the trust means, a very short session of the Legislature. If the session can be terminated on or about the 22d of February, and thus a vast drain on the treasury for legislative expenses be stopped, it will have good effect in strengthening the party in the contest hereafter. The public credit must be put on a sure foundation, and towards this no increase of revenue is needed, but a retrenchment of expenses will largely contribute. Let the Whigs show the people of Pennsylvania that they mean to save the public money, retrench expense, and, by this best mode, sustain the public credit. It is a matter of much gratulation that some of the ablest and most considerate of the public men of the Whig party have been elected. Among them the most deservedly popular is JAMES COOPER of Adams, formerly in Congress. With large experience and ability to guide and influence legislative bodies, Mr. Cooper unites singular personal popularity with all parties, attested by his always running ahead of his ticket. To him more than to any other man in Pennsylvania is indebted for the restoration of her public credit. He fought for public faith when the cause was doubtful and perilous, and still higher honors await him, if at the head of the Whigs in the Pennsylvania Legislature, he leads a triumphant party safely and patriotically through the perils which always surround the voters.

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

TREASURY NOTES.

We refer our readers to an official notice in this day's paper, in which the Secretary of the Treasury announces his intention in regard to an issue of Treasury Notes, and the rate of interest which they will bear. We think it due to the Secretary to copy from the official paper the annexed explanatory note respecting his negotiations with the New York banks, which were recently the subject of much remark in the public prints:

"The fact being known at New York a short time since, that the Secretary desired a loan on Treasury notes, several of the banks of that city proposed to take the loan for Treasury notes bearing six per cent. interest, which was declined by the Secretary. Several other propositions for loans on terms less than six and approaching nearly to five and two-fifths per cent. were also made by individuals and declined by the Secretary. The notes now issued will be receivable for all public dues, both in the land office and custom-house, as well before and after maturity, and must be regarded in the light (for many uses) of specie bearing an interest; and, at the rate now proposed, we cannot doubt that there will be a large demand for these notes."—*Union*.

The reported call on Pennsylvania and other States for volunteers to reinforce the army of Gen. TAYLOR is contradicted by the official paper. That paper says: "Whether or when the Government will call for some volunteers, we know not, and it is possible they have not yet decided; but no such call has been made."

The *Union* also gives a qualified contradiction to a rumor circulating in the papers on the imputed authority of Lieut. BERRYMAN, of the navy, that the Government had ordered an attack on Vera Cruz.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

We have been honored with an invitation to attend a Convention of Delegates to be held at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 4th of next month, to take into consideration the importance of completing the connecting link in the Metropolitan line of Railroad between the city of Raleigh and the town of Camden, in South Carolina; and we certainly could not attend a meeting for any work of internal improvement which we should be more pleased to see effected than this. We sincerely hope that the Convention may be able to give an impulse to this important object which may lead to its early commencement and ultimate completion. We do not know of any work of improvement in the whole country—certainly not one south of the Potomac—so essential to the general convenience, as this link in the great chain of railroad communication. It might, indeed, under the strictest construction of the Constitution, be executed by the General Government, as an essential part of a system of "common defence;" and we almost doubt whether the South Carolina Members of Congress, to avoid the sea-voyage which they have now to make every year on their way to the seat of Government, would not be willing to vote an appropriation for the road under the "general welfare" clause.

GEORGIA DELEGATION IN CONGRESS.

The result of the recent election gives the following members of the Thirtieth Congress, being a Whig gain of one member:

Whigs.	Democrats.
Thomas Butler King.	Alfred Iverson.
John W. Jones.	Hugh A. Haralson.
Alex. H. Stephens.	Joseph H. Lumpkin.
Robert Toombs.	Howell Cobb.

DO YOU GIVE IT UP?

The "Nashville Union," a paper pre-eminently devoted to the support of the present Administration, and, indeed, the leading Locofoco organ of the West, gets around the proclamations of Gen. Kearney and Com. Sloat by the following novel apology. "The 'Charleston Mercury' was less happy in surmounting the constitutional difficulty:

"If these proclamations, (Kearney's and Sloat's), particularly that of Gen. Kearney, had been addressed to our citizens, we should have placed it in the same category with the declaration of Santa Anna, that he 'would pluck laurels on the banks of the Sabine.' Santa Anna designed his remarks for Mexican ears—not for our citizens; addressed to them it may have been very appropriate—addressed to us it would have excited derision. So with the proclamation of Gen. Kearney; addressed to ignorant half-civilized Mexicans, it is altogether appropriate; addressed to our own people it might be considered *arrant tomfoolery*. We shall not, therefore, make ourselves ridiculous by treating these documents, designed for a Mexican *audience*, as great State papers, putting forth constitutional doctrines, and laying down rules of international law."

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.

On Saturday night, the 10th instant, the United States steamer *General Taylor* took fire alongside the wharf of this yard, and in a short time burnt to the water's edge. Great exertions were made by the officers and mechanics of the yard to save the boat. Her engine may be of some value, but it must be much damaged by fire.

The United States frigate *Potomac* sails to-morrow, her destination being Vera Cruz.

We are hourly expecting the steamer *Princeton* at this port from Chagres, and the *John Adams* and *Falmouth* from Vera Cruz. It is said that the *Falmouth* will return to the North and go out of commission.

We have been visited at this yard for a month past with a fever called by a variety of names—pernicious, congestive, bilious, malignant fever—a near relation of Yellow Jack. Our chaplain, Mr. Alden, Miss Lynch, and several others have died of it. The sick are now improving. There are about one hundred and twenty patients now in the hospital near this place.

STRIKING FACTS.—There are now in the city of Boston twenty-five Unitarian clergymen regularly ordained or installed as pastors of churches, of whom five are connected with the ministry at large, and one society is at present supplied with an unsettled minister, making in all twenty-six clergymen. The aggregate amount of salary paid to them is \$42,000 annually. The probable present value of churches and land is \$800,000.

The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Sentinel, of the 14th instant, says that a steamer arrived there that day from Buffalo with over one thousand immigrant passengers, besides two hundred tons of merchandise and immigrants' luggage. Four hundred of the passengers were landed at Milwaukee.

MORE REJOICING.—We stated yesterday that the Locos in Pennsylvania had one matter to rejoice over: 36 Whigs had crossed a river to vote, but "couldn't get across." We find they have another. They carried a count, and thereupon one of them writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania*:

ENRAGED, OCTOBER 16, 1846.

The returns of the election in this county are all in, and I am happy to say that the victory is complete. We have carried the whole Democratic ticket, and left the Whigs without hope for the future. As a party, the Whigs are completely disbanded and cut up, so that to effect an organization hereafter is impossible.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The triumph of the Whigs in Pennsylvania is complete. They have swept the State, obtaining a large majority of the Congressmen, the State Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Canal Commissioner! Here are the results as correctly as we can gather them:

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

1st district,	LEWIS C. LEVIN, Native, re-elected.
2d do	JOS. R. INGERSOLL, Whig, re-elected.
3d do	CHARLES BROWN, LOCO.
4th do	CHAS. J. INGERSOLL, LOCO, re-elected.
5th do	JOHN W. FREEDLEY, a Whig gain.
6th do	A. W. HORNBECK, a Whig gain.
7th do	J. R. McLVINE, Whig, re-elected.
8th do	JOHN STROM, Whig, re-elected.
9th do	Wm. Strong, LOCO.
10th do	RICHARD BRODHEAD, LOCO, re-elected.
11th do	CHESTER BUTLER, a Whig gain.
12th do	DAVID WILMOT, LOCO, re-elected.
13th do	JAMES POLLOCK, Whig, re-elected.
14th do	GEORGE N. ECKERT, Whig.
15th do	HENRY NES, a Whig gain.
16th do	JASPER E. BRADY, a Whig gain.
17th do	JOHN BLANCHARD, Whig, re-elected.
18th do	ANDREW STEWART, Whig, re-elected.
19th do	JOHN MANN, LOCO.
20th do	JOHN DICKEY, Whig.
21st do	MOSES HAMPTON, Whig.
22d do	JOHN W. FARRELEY, a Whig gain.
23d do	JAMES CAMPBELL, a Whig gain.
24th do	ALEXANDER IRVIN, Whig.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Last year the Democrats had a small majority in the Senate and the Whigs had but 33 members of the House. The reports now show:

	Whigs.	Locos.	Native.
Senate	19	13	1
House	59	39	0
	78	52	1

THE CANAL COMMISSIONER.

It is supposed that the majority for JAMES M. POWER, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, cannot be less than 10,000. In 1845 the majority of the Democratic candidate for the same office was upwards of 30,000.

OHIO ELECTION.

The returns assure us that Ohio has maintained her position as a Whig State. WILLIAM BEEB is elected Governor, a majority of the Congressional Delegation are Whigs, and the Whigs will again have the ascendancy in both branches of the State Legislature.

Congressmen Elected.

1st district,	JAMES J. FARAN, LOCO, re-elected.
2d do	DAVID FISHER, a Whig gain.
3d do	ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Whig, re-elected.
4th do	RICHARD S. CANBY, Whig.
5th do	WILLIAM SAWYER, LOCO, re-elected.
6th do	RODOLPHUS DICKINSON, LOCO.
7th do	THOMAS L. HAMER, LOCO.
8th do	JOHN L. TAYLOR, a Whig gain.
9th do	THOS. O. EDWARDS, a Whig gain.
10th do	DANIEL DICMAN, Whig.
11th do	JOHN K. MAYER, LOCO.
12th do	SAMUEL F. VINTON, Whig, re-elected.
13th do	THOMAS RICHES, LOCO.
14th do	NATHAN EVANS, Whig.
15th do	WILLIAM KENNEDY, LOCO.
16th do	JOHN D. CUMMINGS, LOCO, re-elected.
17th do	GEORGE FRIES, LOCO, re-elected.
18th do	SAM'L LAKE, Independent, Tariff gain.
19th do	JOHN CROWELL, Whig.
20th do	JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Whig, re-elected.
21st do	JOSEPH M. ROOT, Whig, re-elected.

FLORIDA WHIG!

The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 13th instant has the following returns of the late election for Representative in Congress from the State of Florida. If they are correct, (and we have no reason to question their entire accuracy,) there can be no doubt that JOHN C. CARELL, a sound and consistent Whig, has been elected to Congress from that State, to succeed the present Democratic Representative.

	CARELL.	KAIN.	Carell's gain.	Loss.
Escambia	47	—	—	17
Santa Rosa	—	—	—	67
Walton	134	—	22	—
Washington	—	29	43	—
Calhoun	—	11	5	—
Franklin	—	2	57	—
Jackson	225	—	14	—
Gadsden	64	—	—	—
Leon	82	—	48	—
Wakulla	21	—	10	—
Jefferson	98	—	73	—
Madison	28	16	17	—
Monroe	—	16	24	—
Columbia	—	42	15	—
Alachua	—	40	38	—
Marion	—	Stand off.	5	—
Benton	—	45	30	—
Nassau	11	—	64	—
St. Johns	—	96	—	21
	647	379	401	178

Seven counties to be heard from, to wit: Dade, Monroe, Hillsborough, St. Lucie, Duval, Levy, and Orange, which gave at the last election a net Locos majority of 96.

THE COTTON CROP.

WALNUT GROVE, MARENGO CO., ALABAMA.

GENTLEMEN: As there is much speculation about the injury done to the crop of cotton by the worm, I enclose a comparative statement of the crops of twelve plantations the past and present year, for which you may use as you think proper. Of course, I use initials for names, but its general authenticity is enough for me. We have so nearly secured the crop that we can arrive at a very correct estimate, and I am sure the data sent will not vary more than twenty bales from the actual result. The falling off is generally one-third throughout this section of country, which is the best cotton-growing country in Alabama.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY A. TAYLOR.

Crops of Cotton upon twelve plantations near Macon, Marengo county, Alabama, for 1845 and 1846.

	1845.	1846.
A.	275	80
G. P. T.	232	80
B. O. T.	242	80
Moses.	225	80
W. H. T.	220	100
A. G. Y.	200	50
R. V. M.	280	100
H. A. D.	180	70
J. C.	185	100
J. W. C.	210	40
J. C.	350	125
	2,919	935

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 22, 1846.

Upon the arrival of Col. Price's regiment and the battalion of Mormons, Gen. Kearney would set out for California. It was understood that the expedition would be divided into three parties, and would pursue different routes, until they arrived near the Pacific coast. Monterey is to be the termination of the expedition, a distance, by the nearest route, of about twelve hundred miles. A very large portion of the country over which their expedition must travel is represented as barren, and destitute of game and subsistence for horses.

THE NEW ORLEANS HERALD OF OCTOBER 12.

The steamship *McKim* arrived on Saturday evening, having left Brasos Santiago the 5th. Over two hundred sick and discharged volunteers were brought over by the *McKim*.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

There was little known at Matamoros of the details of the assault and capture of Monterey beyond what has been published here. The first news of the three days' battle was received through Capt. EATON, who brought the news to this city. Subsequently, however, another boat arrived, the *Merced*, on board of which was Major COFFEY, who furnished the subjoined particulars to the editors of the *American Flag*. We give them, premising that, although they may seem impossible, we have been assured by several gentlemen who have spoken with officers who were present at the engagements that they are substantially correct: